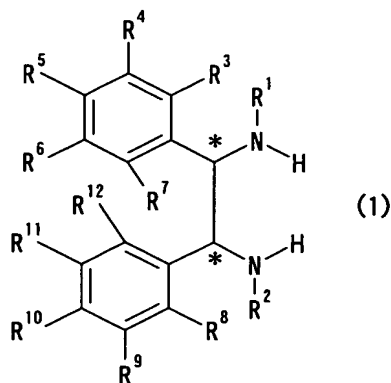


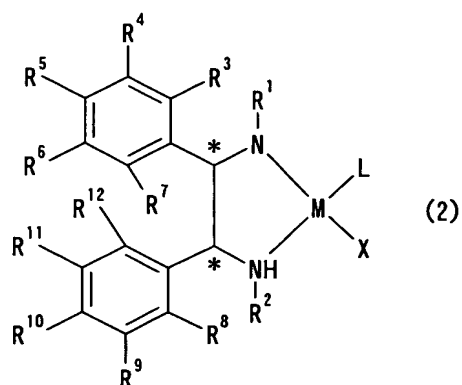
What is claimed is:

[1] An optically active diamine compound represented by the formula (1):



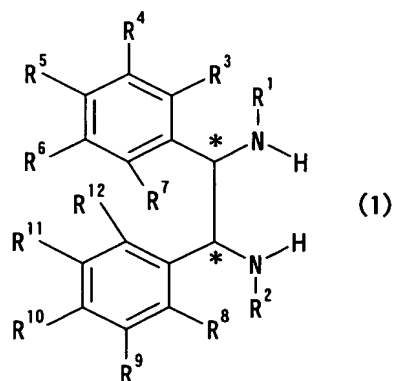
wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or  $-SO_2R^{13}$  (wherein  $R^{13}$  represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a camphoryl group, or a substituted amino group),  $R^3$  to  $R^{12}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, an optionally substituted alkoxy group, an optionally substituted aryloxy group, an optionally substituted aralkyloxy group, or a substituted amino group, and \* represents an asymmetric carbon atom, provided that at least one of  $R^3$  to  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  to  $R^{12}$  is a substituted amino group.

[2] An optically active transition metal-diamine complex represented by the formula (2):



wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or  $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^{13}$  (wherein  $\text{R}^{13}$  represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a camphoryl group, or a substituted amino group),  $R^3$  to  $R^{12}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, an optionally substituted alkoxy group, an optionally substituted aryloxy group, an optionally substituted aralkyloxy group, or a substituted amino group, M represents a transition metal, X represents a halogen atom, L represents a ligand, and \* represents an asymmetric carbon atom, provided that at least one of  $R^3$  to  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  to  $R^{12}$  is a substituted amino group.

[3] An optically active transition metal-diamine complex obtained by reacting an optically active diamine compound represented by the formula (1):



wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an

optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or  $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^{13}$  (wherein  $\text{R}^{13}$  represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a camphoryl group, or a substituted amino group),  $\text{R}^3$  to  $\text{R}^{12}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, an optionally substituted alkoxy group, an optionally substituted aryloxy group, an optionally substituted aralkyloxy group, or a substituted amino group, and \* represents an asymmetric carbon atom, provided that at least one of  $\text{R}^3$  to  $\text{R}^7$  and  $\text{R}^8$  to  $\text{R}^{12}$  is a substituted amino group;

and a transition metal compound represented by the formula (3):

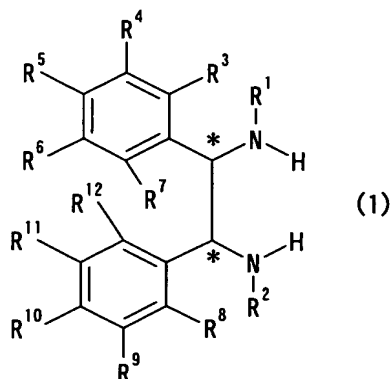


wherein M represents a transition metal, X represents a halogen atom, L represents a ligand, m represents 2 or 3, n represents 0 or 1, and p represents 1 or 2.

[4] A catalyst for asymmetric synthesis comprising the optically active transition metal-diamine complex according to claim 2 or 3.

[5] The catalyst for asymmetric synthesis according to claim 4, wherein the catalyst for asymmetric synthesis is a catalyst for asymmetric reduction.

[6] A catalyst for asymmetric synthesis comprising an optically active diamine compound represented by the formula (1):



wherein  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an

optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or  $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^{13}$  (wherein  $\text{R}^{13}$  represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a camphoryl group, or a substituted amino group),  $\text{R}^3$  to  $\text{R}^{12}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, an optionally substituted alkoxy group, an optionally substituted aryloxy group, an optionally substituted aralkyloxy group, or a substituted amino group, and \* represents an asymmetric carbon atom, provided that at least one of  $\text{R}^3$  to  $\text{R}^7$  and  $\text{R}^8$  to  $\text{R}^{12}$  is a substituted amino group; and a transition metal compound represented by the formula (3):



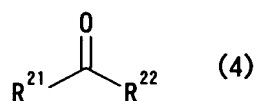
wherein M represents a transition metal, X represents a halogen atom, L represents a ligand, m represents 2 or 3, n represents 0 or 1, and p represents 1 or 2.

[7] The catalyst for asymmetric synthesis according to claim 6, wherein the catalyst for asymmetric synthesis is a catalyst for asymmetric reduction.

[8] A process for producing an alcohol, which comprises subjecting a ketone to an asymmetric reduction in an aqueous solvent in the presence of the catalyst for asymmetric reduction of claim 5 or 7.

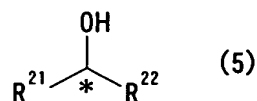
[9] The process according to claim 8, wherein the ketone is a prochiral ketone, and the produced alcohol is an optically active alcohol.

[10] The process according to claim 9, wherein the ketone is a ketone represented by the following formula (4):



wherein  $\text{R}^{21}$  and  $\text{R}^{22}$  each independently represent an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, or a ferrocenyl group, provided that  $\text{R}^{21} \neq \text{R}^{22}$ , and  $\text{R}^{21}$  and  $\text{R}^{22}$  may be bonded to each other to form a cyclic ketone having a substituent, and the resultant

optically active alcohol is an optically active alcohol represented by the following formula (5):



wherein \* represents an asymmetric carbon atom and R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>22</sup> are the same as described above.

[11] The process according to any one of claims 8 to 10, wherein the asymmetric reduction is based on asymmetric transfer hydrogenation.

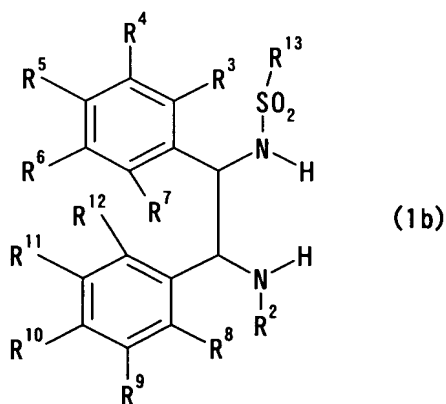
[12] The process according to any one of claims 8 to 11, wherein the catalyst for asymmetric reduction is recovered after use.

[13] The process according to claim 12, wherein the recovery is performed in the form of an aqueous solution.

[14] The process according to any one of claims 8 to 13, wherein the recovered catalyst for asymmetric reduction is recycled.

[15] The process according to claim 14, wherein the recovered catalyst for asymmetric reduction is a catalyst to be recycled in the form of the recovered aqueous solution.

[16] A diamine compound represented by the formula (1b):



wherein R<sup>2</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, or -SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>13</sup> (wherein R<sup>13</sup> represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a camphoryl group, or a substituted amino group), R<sup>3</sup> to

$R^{12}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, an optionally substituted alkoxy group, an optionally substituted aryloxy group, an optionally substituted aralkyloxy group, or a substituted amino group, and  $R^{13}$  represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, a camphoryl group, or a substituted amino group, provided that at least one of  $R^3$  to  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  to  $R^{12}$  is a substituted amino group.